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January 18, 1836,

Colonel SYKES, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair,

John Mason, Esq., of Billiter Street; Robert Christie, Esq., of Cornhill; Arthur Symonds, Esq., of Charlotte Street, Portland Place; James Wishaw, Esq., of Woburn Place; and Horatio Love, Esq., of Basinghall Street; were elected Fellows of this Society.

W. H. Lloyd, and Samuel Redgrave, Esqs., were elected Auditors; G. R. Porter, Esq., being the Auditor previously chosen by the Council.

The following papers were read :—

I. “ Observations,” by Henry Hallam, Esq., “ on a Communication (with the same annexed) made to him by Sir Francis Palgrave, respecting the Population of certain Districts in Wiltshire, Essex, and Kent, in the time of Henry the Eighth.”

It would seem that about the nineteenth year of Henry VIII., commissions were issued for the purpose of taking an account of the stock of corn and grain throughout the kingdom, and that some fragments of the returns for the three counties before-mentioned, have been preserved in the Record Office of the Chapter House.

The Commissioners, in making these returns, added an estimate of the number of inhabitants in the districts which they examined: and though the language employed is not entirely uniform, they intended, apparently, to comprehend in this enumeration all individuals by whom the corn could be consumed, or all individuals excepting infants of the most tender age. It is an abstract of these returns which forms the subject of Sir Francis Palgrave’s present communication; they are as follow :—

WILTS.

AMBRESBURY HUNDRED.

Parish.	“Sum of all manner of persons, men and women, within the parish.”*	Population in 1831.
Boscombe	80	148
Allington	70	80
Newton Toney	125	268
North Tedworth	140	392
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	415	888
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ESSEX.

HEMKFORD HUNDRED.

Parish.	“In men, women, and children, there.”†	Population in 1831.
Belcham Otton	113	397
Brndon‡	19	†
Belcham, St. Paul’s	121	808
Borley	103	195
Belcham Williams§	106	670
Pentlow	84	340
Foxworth.....	126	466
Lyston	60	84
Balydon, or Ballingdon	223	823
Middleton	89	102
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,.....	1044	3885
	<hr/>	<hr/>

* Thus in Return.

† Thus in Return.

‡ This seems to be a Chapelry, now included in Ballingdon All Saints.

§ The Parliamentary Return is made for Belcham Walter—*Query*, if the same?

K E N T.

PORTIONS OF THE LATHES OF SCRAY AND SAINT
AUGUSTINES.

Hundred.	"The number of persons there."*	Population in 1831.
Middleton, or Milton.....	4604	10,689
Teynham	796	2171
Faversham	1748	9663
Boughton.....	640	2543
Wye.....	1074	2491
Felborough	1643	3233
Downhamford	1171	3084
Ringslo	966	3108†
Bleangate.....	1772	5212
Whitstable	552	3425
Total.....	14,966	47,619

Mr. Hallam began his observations on the foregoing communication, by stating that the relative population of this kingdom at different periods, is of so much importance to any solid investigation of its social history, and the documents hitherto published in regard to it are so scanty, that the information contained in the above paper, will be deemed valuable to the Statistical inquirer. It is, indeed, he acknowledged, but a fragment of a national census; yet where nothing more than a very general approximation is attainable by any means that we could possibly have in our power, even a fragment may furnish us with very useful grounds of probable conjecture.

* Thus in Return.

† The Parliamentary Return includes in the population of Ringslow (Isle of Thanet) several places which are within the liberties of the Cinque Ports, viz., Birchington, Margate, St. Peter's, Wood, Ramsgate, and Sarr; and they are, therefore, deducted from the total of the hundred.

The only official materials for estimating the population of England prior to the returns of the hearth-tax, after the Revolution, of which the Author was aware from recollection, are the general cadastre of Doomesday Book in the last years of William the Conqueror—the Subsidy Roll of 51 Edward III. (1378) printed in the seventh volume of the *Archæologia*, and a muster of the fighting men in the reign of Elizabeth.

The first of these, in which, however, the four northern counties as well as the metropolis are omitted, gives, according to the Synopsis of Sir Henry Ellis, in his recent Introduction to Doomesday Book, a total of 283,242 persons. Very few women are included in this enumeration, nor any children, except, probably, such as were owners of land. Unless the omissions are very considerable, this return does not authorise us to reckon the population of England at that period, to have been much above a million. It is to be observed that the severities of William's reign had dispeopled great tracts of country, and that many of the principal towns are shewn by this record to have been surprisingly diminished in the number of inhabited houses since the time of Edward the Confessor.

The Subsidy Roll of 51 Edward III. contains a return of all lay persons, male and female, above 14 years of age (real mendicants excepted), all of whom were subjected by a statute of that year to a poll-tax of a groat. The number stated, exclusive of the counties of Durham and Chester, and also of Wales, is 1,376,442. It has been remarked that this does not exactly tally with the sum received; but as the difference is trifling, and all accuracy is out of the question, we must not, Mr. Hallam observed, pay attention to this circumstance. He considered it of more importance to determine the proportion which must be added for children under fourteen years of age. Mr. Chalmers has thought that one-half is a liberal allowance; thus reckoning children at one-third of the whole. Modern calculations, the Author believed, would carry this rather higher; but as Mr. Chalmers seems to make too large an allowance for the counties not included in this return, he thought we may, for the present, acquiesce in his general inference, that the population of England and Wales, at the beginning of the reign of Richard II. was about 2,092,978,

or, in round numbers, which it is much more expedient, for several reasons, to use, 2,100,000. This, compared with Sir Henry Ellis's summary of the returns in Doomesday Book, would show somewhere about a duplication in 300 years.

The trust-worthiness, however, of this official document, or, as according to the Author, we should rather say, the validity of the general inference deduced from it, has lately been disputed in a very ingenious paper by Mr. Amyot, published in the 20th volume of the *Archæologia*. He finds it difficult to reconcile the numerical population of our chief towns returned in this Subsidy Roll with what we read in historians of their importance, and what we can ourselves judge of their extent. London, for example, would appear to have contained less than 35,000 inhabitants; Norwich less than 6,000; York only 10,000. The third instance does not appear to the Author as very striking, except so far as it seems to bear no proportion to the metropolis, and therefore, suggests some degree of inaccuracy. Mr. Amyot justly dwells on the extent of the walls, and also on the number of old parochial churches in Norwich, and in other ancient towns, some of which, on the faith of this return, would have been little more than villages. Notwithstanding the gardens attached to the houses of the rich, the Author considered that it might be laid down as a rule, that throughout Europe, walled towns were built with great regard to economy of space; and though churches were in higher proportion to the demands of the population than they are at present, it seems extraordinary that a limited space like the city of Norwich, should have been so overstocked as to have 60 parishes for a population of 6000 souls. The latter argument, however, is precarious from our ignorance of the circumstances which led to these parochial divisions.

Mr. Amyot has not impeached the correctness of the return for the time wherein it was made. But he has ingeniously accounted for a rapid and important decrease of population in that age by the great plague of 1349, the most desolating on record in Europe. Those have been deemed moderate who compute the mortality occasioned by this visitation, at one-half the people; and popular historians rate it a great deal higher—the Author was however, persuaded that the former estimate is above the mark.

This defalcation, Mr. Amyot is of opinion, could not have been made up in 28 years, the interval between 1349 and 1377. In this Mr. Hallam concurred with him; and could not but think that the elasticity of the principle of population, in restoring the numerical strength of a people after they have been thinned by great calamities, though indisputably true in theory, has been sometimes exaggerated by political economists as to the measure of its force. It is also to be taken into the account that two very severe pestilences had occurred in the intervening time, one in 1631 and one in 1639.

These observations of Mr. Amyot appeared to the Author to be of great weight; and, even if he were more convinced of the accuracy of the return than he was (for he thought sufficient allowance had not been made for the numbers who, without being legally exempted as common mendicants, might escape the tax by their poverty), he would be inclined to doubt, with Mr. Amyot, whether the kingdom had recovered itself from this unprecedented severity of epidemic disease; and to suspect that, fifty years before, we should have found a more favourable statement, if any had at that time been made. He conceived also that the census of Doomesday Book was below the average population of England for a different reason to which he had alluded,—the tyrannical and devastating policy of William the Conqueror.

The third official return of the numbers of the people noticed by Mr. Hallam, is of 1575, or, as some say, of 1583. The men of England capable of bearing arms, were there found to be 1,172,000; which, multiplied by four, according to a common rule which seems tolerably just, gives a total population of 4,688,000. Thus, if the roll of 51 Edward III. is nearly correct, the numbers of the kingdom would have been more than doubled in 200 years. There seems no reason to suppose that this estimate of the population is above the mark; and the known circumspection of Elizabeth's government, leads us to put as much trust in its exactness as statistical returns usually deserve.

The document submitted to the Society, though it does not amount to the interpolation of a new term in the series, furnishes some data for conjecture as to the numbers of the English

people about 1528. The hundreds, of which we have here a return, are in Wiltshire, Essex, and East Kent; all agricultural districts, and therefore less affected by peculiar causes of increase in population than some parts of the kingdom have been. The comparison with the census of 1831, shews, however, a disproportionate rate of augmentation in these three districts, and Mr. Hallam stated that he could not account for all the differences. Taking the three together, we find the population of the districts before us in the reign of Henry VIII. to have amounted to 16,425; while in 1831 it was 52,392; being an increase of more than three to one. It is to be observed, that if the population of England and Wales, in the middle of the reign of Elizabeth has been rightly taken at 4,688,000, that entire population has only increased in about the same ratio of something more than three to one. But three agricultural districts cannot be fair samples of the general progress of population between 1528 and 1831. If the isles of Sheppey and Thanet have tripled their numbers, as would appear by the return before us, much more have the counties of York and Lancaster, besides many others, done so; and consequently the average increase of the kingdom must have been in a higher ratio. It has been, however, nearly in this identical ratio, when compared with the returns under Elizabeth; and, therefore, these last returns indicate an augmentation of numbers, probably not inconsiderable, during the half century which had elapsed since those under consideration were made; that is, the population had been in an advancing, and not a stationary or retrograde condition between 1528 and 1573. As this is not historically improbable, Mr. Hallam thought we might be inclined to admit it, without laying undue stress on the testimony of the present document.

He then adverted to the practice adopted of late of representing statistical results by diagrams, which have no doubt a considerable advantage in assisting both the apprehension and the memory. It might be stated, he said, on the other hand, that combinations of straight lines are apt to be both unpleasant and perplexing to the eye, while by adopting curves, we purchase greater neatness at an important sacrifice of truth. The course of population, however, varying in a great kingdom, perhaps every minute, is capable, in theory, he continued, of being repre-

sented by a curve line without impropriety in the eyes of the strictest geometer. We may therefore imagine that, at the Conquest, or any other era, we may assume, a vertical axis being first drawn, representing the succession of time, a series of ordinates proportionate to the population, were drawn at every minute. These ordinates would be bounded by a curve, which would be the symbol of the numerical strength of the kingdom from the Conquest to the present day, if we should continue it so long. It would be generally an increasing line, but not always, and assume on the whole an irregular character. But there is another mode of contemplating this subject, for the sake of which, chiefly, Mr. Hallam introduced it. If it be true, as most agree, that there is what may be called the natural tendency of population, or that which is found in the absence of disturbing circumstances, to increase in a geometrical ratio, there will be a certain curve, expressing this possible, though never accurately true, result; in which as the abscisses of the axis, or vertical line, increase in an arithmetical series by units of time, the ordinates, which represent the corresponding population, would increase in a geometrical ratio. Such a line, commonly called the logarithmic curve, will, according to that part of Mr. Malthus's theory which is most generally received, represent the natural law of population, or that towards which the numerical increments of a people, in the most flourishing and favourable circumstances, would approximate. It is of course not meant that the real progression would, under any circumstances of human beings, be delineated by such a curve, which would imply the absence of all fluctuation and casualty, but that ordinates drawn at a series of intervals, (say of ten years) shall be found to have increased nearly in the ratio that they would have had to each other, if the curve which the population has actually described, had been mathematically the same as that which the law of natural tendency prescribes.

It is evidently not of the slightest importance to the truth of this theory, that the population should increase, or have a natural tendency to increase, at any specific rate of acceleration. Whether it be in 25 or in 500 years, that it doubles itself, the geometrical ratio may be going on uniformly the whole time. It is not indeed probable, that exterior circumstances will leave nature so undisturbed for 500, as for 25 years. But, theoretically speaking, there

is no difference. The principle of the geometrical ratio has been as remarkably exhibited in Great Britain during the last thirty years, as appears by the successive enumerations, as it has been during a longer series of terms in the United States of America; though the rate of increase has been less rapid. In consequence of the duplication in about 25 years, which has been experienced for the last century in America, it has become usual to assume that number as, if we might so say, the legitimate rate of increase which would be found in all countries under equally favourable circumstances. Whether this be altogether true, it requires perhaps more extensive statistical researches to decide; but Mr. Hallam said he would conclude his paper by a curious, and rather startling, calculation of the effect which this law of the geometrical ratio might produce.

If we suppose, he proceeded, the population, at the compilation of Doomesday Book, about 1086, to have been one million, and divide the intervening period of 750 years into 30 portions of 25 years each, we shall have a geometrical series, in which the common ratio 2, raised to the 30th power, and multiplied by 1,000,000, will give us the population which England would have attained in 1836, on the hypothesis that nothing had intervened to obstruct its progress more than now obstructs the progress of the United States of America. It is a very easy process; and he found that we should have formed part of a people numbering 1,068,852,224,000,000. Whether, he said, the proverb "the more the merrier," would have applied he knew not; but, independently of some other disadvantages, he thought we should have been a good deal crowded; for, on dividing the above number by that of the square yards in England, he found that 5953 persons would have been the complement of each square yard. When he compared this enormous expansion of the logarithmic curve with the petty 14 millions of which we have to boast as our real numbers, he was led to think that there is still a great deal on the subject of population unexplored, and that the counter-acting causes, which have in ages past so retarded the development of this prodigious force, as, numerical speaking, to have reduced its actual efficacy almost to nothing, are deserving of the most serious and diligent investigation.

Among these Mr. Hallam wished particularly to call the attention of the members of the Society to the history of epidemical diseases, the materials of which, to a considerable extent, he stated, may be found, though not in the books to which we have commonly recourse for our knowledge of the past. These visitations were numerous and destructive in former times, especially in the 16th century, to a degree of which we have fortunately no conception at the present day; and to their prevalence he considered we may in great measure ascribe the fact which is apt to strike us, that the social well-being of a kingdom has not always been accompanied by any marked increase of its numbers.

II. “ Abstract of the Statistics of the Collectorates
of Dukhun (Deccan) in 1827-28.”

By Lieut.-Col. W. H. SYKES, F.R.S.

REVENUE, &c.

The following Tables give a condensed view of the Statistics of Dukhun, in the official year, corresponding to 1827-28, but the statement is not complete, as the returns of births, deaths, and marriages, not having been obtained for the whole of the year.

LECTORATES.	Amount of		No. of Cultivators.	Average rent of each farm.	No. of beegas of land under cultivation.	Average size of each farm.	Average rate of assess- ment per beega.		No. of Brit- ish popu- lated villa- ges.	Average revenue per vil- lage.		Sayer, and Balloteh taxes, and taxes on shops, trades, &c.			Customs.
	Land Revenue.						Amount of revenue from.	No. of per- sons paying taxes.		Average per head.					
											ro.	qrs. reas.	ro. qrs. reas.	ro. qrs. reas.	
					(a)	Beegas.									
a	1,516,323	0 37	52,668	23 3 92	1,527,372	29	0 3 97	1469½	1253	1 98	231,262	1 60	23,032	10 0 16	241,114
dnuggur ..	1,815,837	„ „	41,948	43 1 15	1,468,180	35	1 0 95	1878½	1082	2 99	59,007	3 78	14,267	4 0 54	159,150
war	1,945,323	2 08	60,701	32 0 19	2,649,598	43 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	0 2 93	2367½	839	3 07	334,668	0 85	31,857	10 2 02	141,524
desh	1,664,904	3 22	44,608	37 1 33	1,056,345	23 ⁶⁸ / ₁₀₀	1 2 30	2104	924	2 33	131,710	3 00	11,495	11 1 83	155,560
and Means ..	6,942,388	1 67	199,925	34 2 90	6,701,495	34.02	1 0 14	7819½	887	3 32	756,649	0 63	90,651	9 1 52	697,349

(a) The Dukhun Beega equals three-fourths of a statute acre, and the average assessment is two shillings and ninepence one-eighth.

REVENUE, &c.

of the Statistics of Dukhun, in the official year, corresponding to 1827-28, but the statement of population, and some of the columns, result
. The returns of births, deaths, and marriages, not having been obtained for the whole of the Collectorates, are not inserted.

No. of beegas of and un- der culti- vation.	Ave- rage size of each farm.	Average rate of assess- ment per beega.		No. of Brit- ish popu- lated vill- ages.	Average revenue per vil- lage.		Sayer, and Balloteh taxes, and taxes on shops, trades, &c.			Customs.		Miscellane- ous revenue.		Total revenue including Say- her and Cus- toms.		Total revenue viewed as a capita- tion tax.		Propor- tion of culti- vated to waste land
		ro.	qrs. reas.		ro.	qrs. reas.	Amount of revenue from.	No. of per- son s paying taxes.	Average per head.									
							ro.	qrs.	reas.		ro.	qrs.	reas.		ro.	qrs.	reas.	per cent.
(a)	Beegas.																	
1,527,372	29	0	3 97	1469½	1253	1 98	231,262	1 60	23,032	10 0 16	241,114	1 25	3,301	.. ..	1,992,000	2 62	4 1 78	.. ..
1,468,180	35	1	0 95	1878½	1082	2 99	59,007	3 78	14,267	4 0 54	159,150	.. ..	....	.. ..	2,038,994	3 78	3 3 77	.. ..
2,649,598	43 ⁶ / ₁₀₀	0	2 93	2367½	839	3 07	334,668	0 85	31,857	10 2 02	141,524	2 46	....	.. ..	2,421,516	1 39	4 1 92	61.11
1,056,345	23 ⁶⁸ / ₁₀₀	1	2 30	2104	924	2 33	131,710	3 00	11,495	11 1 83	155,560	3 ..	35,556	2 68	1,987,733	.. ..	3 1 60	15.32
6,701,495	34.02	1	0 14	7819½	887	3 32	756,649	0 63	80,651	9 1 52	697,349	2 71	38,857	2 68	8,435,244	3 79	4 0 02	.. ..

Dukhun Beega equals three-fourths of a statute acre, and the average assessment is two shillings and ninepence one-eighth per acre.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF THE CIVIL EXPENSES ON THE WHOLE PROPORTION PER CENT OF THE
REVENUE, IN THE SEVERAL COLLECTORATES. REVENUE

DENOMINATION OF EXPENSES. (a)	Poona.	Ahmednuggur	Dharwar.	Khandesh.	DENOMINATION OF REVENUE. (b)	Poona.
	Decls.	Decls.	Decls.	Decls.		D.
Village, Land, and Sayher expenses	6.86	7.36	10.17	19.52	Land Revenue	76.13
Native establishment for collections . . . .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7.92	Sayher	11.62
Mokassa	2.81	.. ..	.. ..	2.28	Customs	12.10
Hukdars	3.06	5.70	.. ..	.. ..	Miscellaneous	0.16
Contingent expenses . . . . .	.. ..	4.96	7.87	17.08		
Shet Sundee, or militia	1.73	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Pensions . . . . .	.. ..	8.18	1.39	2.29		
Collectors' salaries . . . . .	.. ..	2.93	4.69	4.67		
European judicial expenses . . . . .	.. ..	2.63	.. ..	0.85		
Native ditto ditto . . . . .	.. ..	11.27	.. ..	4.52		
						100
Total per centage of expenses	14.46	43.03	24.12	59.13		
Remissions	20.89	20.40	None	None		
Grand Total	35.35	63.43	24.12	1359		
(a) In Poona and Dharwar, the charges bearing only upon the land are given, but in Ahmednuggur and Khandesh the whole charges.					(b) For the four Collectorates, the revenue from the land averaged	

THE CIVIL EXPENSES ON THE WHOLE PROPORTION PER CENT OF THE GREAT BRANCHES OF THE SEVERAL COLLECTORATES. REVENUE.

(a)	Poona.	Ahmed-nuggur	Dharwar.	Khandesh.	DENOMINATION OF REVENUE. (b)	Poona.	Ahmed-nuggur.	Dharwar.	Khandesh.
	Decls.	Decls.	Decls.	Decls.		Decls.	Decls.	Decls.	Decls.
....	6.86	7.36	....	19.52	Land Revenue	76.12	89.275	90.335	83.76
....	2.81	....	10.17	7.92	Sayher	11.62	2.90	13.820	6.63
....	2.91	....	....	2.28	Customs	12.10	7.825	5.845	7.82
....	3.06	5.70	....	....	Miscellaneous	0.16	.. ..	.. ..	1.79
....	1.73	4.96	7.97	17.08					
....	....	8.18	1.39	2.29					
....	....	2.93	4.69	4.67					
....	....	2.63	....	0.85					
....	....	11.27	....	4.52					
....	14.46	43.03	24.12	59.13		100	100	100	100
....	20.89	20.40	None	None					
....	35.35	63.43	24.12	1359					

(b) For the four Collectorates, the revenue from the land averages 82.30 decs. per cent. of the whole revenue.

ing only upon the land are given, but in Ahmednuggur and
esh the whole charges.

POPULATION OF THE COLLECTORATES OF DUKHUN-

COLLECTORATES AND STATES.	Total of Inhabitants.	Area including Jagheers. Square miles	Number of Houses.	Average No. of inhabitants to the square mile.	Average No. of inhabitants to a house.	No. of populated villages.	Average No. of inhabitants to a village.
Poona Collectorate	550,313	8281	114,887	66.45	4.79	1897	(a) 247.86
Ahmednuggur Collectorate	660,376	9910	136,273	67.24	4.89	2465	(b) 263.47
Khandesh Collectorate	478,457	12527	120,822	38.19	3.96	2682	178.39
Dharwar Collectorate	838,757 (c)	9122	187,222	91.94	4.48	2491	336.71
Southern Jagheerdares States	263,236 (d)	2978	Not known.	88.39	Not known.	917	287
Rajah of Sattarah's Territories	488,846 (d)	6169	Not known.	79.25	Not known.	1703	287
Totals and Means	3,265,985	48,987	.. .	67.08	.. .	12,155	.. .

(a) Exclusive of the population of the city of Poona [81,315] but inclusive of the estimated population of the sub-collectorate of Sholapur.

(b) Exclusive of the population of the city of Ahmednuggur [17,182 souls.]

(c) This number includes the estimated population of the Talooks of Cheekoree and Munowlee [65,805 souls.]

(d) Estimated.

ON OF THE COLLECTORATES OF DUKHUN—1827-28.

Number of Houses.	Average No. of inhabitants to the square mile.	Average No. of inhabitants to a house.	No. of populated villages.	Average No. of inhabitants to a village.	Proportion of males to females.	Constituents of the Population.				
						Brahmans.	Rajpoots.	Shoodrahs (i. e. Mah-ratta Cultivators.) &c. &c.	Attee Shoodrahs or low castes.	Moosul-mans.
	Dcls.	Dcls.		Dcls.	Males. Females.	per cent. Dcls.	per cent. Dcls.	per cent. Dcls.	per cent. Dcls.	per cent. Dcls.
114,887	66.45	4.79	1897	(a) 247.36	100 to 88	11.58	0.41	73.85	9.78	4.38
136,273	67.24	4.89	2465	(b) 263.47	100 to 86	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.
120,822	38.19	3.96	2682	178.39	100 to 85	5.40	3.47	69.58	14.72	6.38
187,222	91.94	4.48	2491	336.71	100 to 89	4.48	0.60	74.53	11.895	8.495
Not known.	88.39	Not known.	917	287	Not known.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Not known.	79.25	Not known.	1703	287	Not known.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.
.. ..	67.08	.. ..	12,155	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

clusive of the estimated population of the sub-collectorate of Sholapoor.

[82 souls.]

of Cheekoree and Munowlee [65,805 souls.]

PROPORTION OF THE GROSS PRODUCE OF THE
LAND TAKEN BY THE HONOURABLE COMPANY IN
DUKHUN.

Very high authorities have stated that the proportion of the gross produce of the Indian farmer, taken by the Honourable Company, amounts to one-half, or at least to three-sevenths of the whole. The following data testify that such is not the case in Dukhun, and I very much doubt whether the assertion holds good for any part of India, unless under the unusual combination of such untoward circumstances as very low prices of agricultural produce, and high money assessments. The money assessment in Dukhun being a fixed element, and the prices of agricultural produce varying, not only in neighbouring districts, but in the same district at different periods of the year, the proportion taken can only be determined approximately, but the approximation is sufficiently near to afford definite views on this important subject.

It is seen that the average assessment upon a beega of land in the four Collectorates of Dukhun is 1 *r.* 0 *qs.* 14 *reas.* or two shillings and ninepence one eighth, per statute acre. The cultivators themselves readily admit that a beega of medium land produces ordinarily 240 Poona seers measure of grain; but Captain Robertson, the Collector at Poona, found, by personal experiment, that it produced 412 seers. Taking, however, the Ryot's estimate, and supposing the average price of mixed grains to be 30 seers per rupee, the assessment per beega being 414 reas, the proportion of the produce taken is about two fifteenths. If the price of grains were 40 seers per rupee it would be nearly one-fifth; if 60 seers per rupee not two-sevenths; but if 15 seers per rupee, only one fifteenth! In case of Captain Robertson's estimate of the produce of the land, being used, the proportion taken by the Company would be respectively at 30 seers, about one-thirteenth, at 40 seers nearly a tenth, at 60 seers about two-thirteenths, and at 15 seers not quite a twenty-sixth.

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